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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 16:43:09 ON 09 DEC 1998)

L1 0 S 5406308
L2 1 S 5406308/PN
L3 88961 S SERIAL
L4 0 S L1 AND L2
L5 152455 S ANALOG
L6 0 S L1 AND L5
L7 11579 S SERIAL (2W) PARALLEL
L8 0 S L1 AND L7
L9 1 S 5696531/PN
L10 0 S L7 AND L9
L11 1 S 5283561/PN
L12 0 S L7 AND L11
L13 1 S 5065346/PN
L14 1 S L7 AND L13
L15 64358 S ANALOG (2W) DIGITAL
L16 0 S L15 AND L13
L17 1 S 4851826/PN
L18 1 S L7 AND L17
L19 0 S L17 AND L15
L20 1 S 4771279/PN
L21 0 S L15 AND L7 AND L20
L22 2863 S L15 AND L7
L23 0 S 4672444/PN AND L22
L24 0 S L22 AND 4975636/PN
L25 0 S 5600347/PN AND L22
L26 0 S L22 AND 5696531/PN
L27 0 S 5612715/PN AND L22
L28 0 S 5646644/PN AND L22
L29 0 S 5841430/PN AND L22
L30 136 S L22 AND 345/CLAS
L31 5632 S L22 AND ~~RESOLUTION~~ OR LOW RESOLUTION
L32 79 S L31 AND L30
L33 47 S L32 AND VIDEO SIGNAL
L34 14 S RGB AND L33

4654484

5068649 89/98

5245328 89/99

4851826 132

=> d 1-5

1. 5,585,846, Dec. 17, 1996, Image signal processing circuit in a digital camera having gain and gamma control; Sung-Hun Kim, 348/254, 255, 674 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
2. 5,119,077, Jun. 2, 1992, Interactive ballistic tracking apparatus; Paul J. Giorgio, 345/163; 364/927.2, 927.5, 927.61, 927.8, 928, 928.2, 929.12, 948.2, 948.21, 959.1, 962, 962.1, 965, 965.5, 965.76, DIG.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
3. 4,856,893, Aug. 15, 1989, Laser distance measuring method and apparatus; Michael T. Breen, 356/5.09; 342/111; 356/5.15, 28.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
4. 4,750,211, Jun. 7, 1988, Method and apparatus for image processing with field portions; William R. Wray, 382/303; 348/716; 358/443, 524; 382/112, 308 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
5. 4,175,860, Nov. 27, 1979, Dual resolution method and apparatus for use in automated classification of pap smear and other samples; James W. Bacus, 356/39 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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US PAT NO: 5,585,846 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 1 of 5

ABSTRACT:

A . . . based on the output of one of a m-bit output of an AGC/gamma controller and a m-bit output of an A/D **converter**. The AGC/gamma controller receives an n-bit clamped image signal from a clamper, while the m-bit A/D **converter** receives an analog input. This selection operation minimizes the need for a high-resolution A/D **converter**.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(4)

Conventional . . . a larger dynamic range, to perform gain and gamma control, than that needed for subsequent processing. Thus, a high resolution A/D **converter** is required to output a sufficient number of bits to secure the dynamic range, even though fewer bits are needed.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(5)

In many circumstances, the cost of an overall system increases as the number of bits processed by the A/D **converter** increases. For instance, some conventional digital cameras use extremely costly high-resolution A/D converters. Thus, less costly components can be used, if the resolution of the A/D **converter** is decreased. Divergently, in other circumstances, the cost of an overall system decreases as the number of bits processed by the A/D **converter** increases. Thus, a

less costly systems are achieved when using a lower resolution A/D converter.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

It . . . an object of the present invention to provide an image signal processing circuit which allows a user to select between **low-resolution** and **high-resolution** A/D converters.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(10)

In . . . above-referenced objects, the present invention comprises means for performing AGC/gamma control based on an analog image signal and a first A/D **converter** to convert an image signal output by the AGC/gamma controller to a m-bit digital signal. The invention also comprises a second A/D **converter** for converting an image signal to a digital signal, means for clamping the digital signal and means for performing AGC/gamma. . .

US PAT NO: 5,119,077 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 2 of 5

DETDESC:

DETD(4)

The . . . paths and sixteen bit address paths. Microcontroller 16 contains a central processing unit (CPU), input/output ports, one analog to digital (A/D) **converter**, one serial communications interface, 8K bytes of Read Only Memory (ROM), 512 bytes of electrically erasable programmable memory (EEPROM), 256. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(26)

Other . . . that "negative" movements (-X and/or -Y) would result in sequences that take the following form: normal resolution, low resolution, very **low resolution**, very **high resolution**, etc. Furthermore, the operational sequence is not limited to the adjustments previously stated. Theoretically, an infinite number of adjustments are. . .

US PAT NO: 4,856,893 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 3 of 5

DETDESC:

DETD(16)

The output of filter 62 is connected to an fm demodulator 64, whose output is connected to an A/D **converter** 66. The A/D 66 converts the analog data to a digital signal, which is applied to an input terminal or. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(17)

In . . . can be monitored by the computer 39. The resulting Doppler shift is integrated in the computer and combined with the **low resolution** and **high resolution** range data to provide digital output information at a terminal 68. Software for accomplishing this is

not described because it. . .

US PAT NO: 4,750,211 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 4 of 5

SUMMARY:

BSUM(20)

The . . . scanner or other input transducer for reaching the photographic record. The latter practice generally employs a scanning element with both **low resolution** and **high resolution**. Where two such scanners are used, the operations can overlap to yield advantages in operating time. In both noted embodiments, . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(5)

With . . . wheel 26 passes to the transducing array 28 different wavelength components of this line segment in controlled selected succession. The A/D **converter** 38 accordingly applies to the processing section 14 digital signals responsive to each line segment of the transparency and further. . .

US PAT NO: 4,175,860 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 5 of 5

DETDESC:

DETD(6)

The . . . appears on line 34 which extends to an analog-to-digital converter 36 and a video monitor 38. The output of the A/D **converter** 36 is on line 40 which extends to measurement and logic circuitry 42. A dark cell locator and coordinate calculator. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(8)

While . . . to provide electrical signals that are representative of the image that is received and which is thereafter digitized by the A/D **converter** 52 and analyzed by the logic circuitry 56, it should be appreciated that the high resolution image may be projected. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(9)

With . . . problem cell under the objective 12 and a high resolution scene is shown by the video monitor 38 and the A/D **converter** provides a 100.times.100 pixel digital scene that is written into memory of and associated with the circuitry 56. The scene. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(11)

The . . . signal representative of each scene that is received through the color wheel and the resulting signal is applied to the A/D **converter** 36 and then to the analysis and measurement logic circuitry 42 which, as is shown in FIG. 4, performs three. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(13)

With . . . high resolution image that is projected to the vidicon camera 24 which provides electrical signals which are digitized by the A/D converter 52 for use by the analysis from classification logic 56. This high resolution scene is measured to find the boundary. .

CLAIMS:

CLMS(2)

2. A method in accordance with claim 1 including the step of digitizing said **low resolution** and **high resolution** images into scenes of substantially equal size.

CLAIMS:

CLMS(5)

5. An apparatus in accordance with claim 4 including means for digitizing said **low resolution** and **high resolution** images into scenes of substantially equal size.

#	Patent	Source	g	Issue Date	Pages	Current Original Classif	Retrieval Classif	Current Cross Reference
1	5,793,414	U	S	08/11/1998	7	348/13		348/8 ...
2	5,477,397	U	S	12/19/1995	17	386/123		348/390 ...
3	5,191,416	U	T	03/02/1993	18	348/459		
4	5,010,419	U	S	04/23/1991	16	386/107		348/384 ...
5	4,866,520	U	T	09/12/1989	16	348/441		345/136
6	4,727,423	U	S	02/23/1988	8	348/718		345/510 ...
7	4,701,800	U	S	10/20/1987	12	386/84		348/441 ...

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5515081 99

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* W E L C O M E T O T H E *
* U . S . P A T E N T T E X T F I L E *
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=> s 345/127/clas

L1 0 345/127/CLAS

=> s 345/127/ccls

L2 235 345/127/CCLS

=> s 345/130/ccls

L3 53 345/130/CCLS

=> s345/132/ccls

'S345' IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

=> s 345/132/ccls

L4 173 345/132/CCLS

=> s 12 and 13

L5 7 L2 AND L3

=> s 12 and 14

L6 24 L2 AND L4

=> s 13 and 14

L7 7 L3 AND L4

=> s low resolution or video signal

1109689 LOW
113650 RESOLUTION
4735 LOW RESOLUTION
(LOW(W)RESOLUTION)
94043 VIDEO
590599 SIGNAL
32851 VIDEO SIGNAL
(VIDEO(W)SIGNAL)

L8 36833 LOW RESOLUTION OR VIDEO SIGNAL

=> s low resolution display

1109689 LOW
113650 RESOLUTION
233558 DISPLAY
92 LOW RESOLUTION DISPLAY
(LOW(W)RESOLUTION(W)DISPLAY)

=> s 12 and 19

L10 4 L2 AND L9

=> s 19 and 13

L11 0 L9 AND L3

=> s 19 and 14

L12 12 L9 AND L4

=> s 19 and 15

L13 0 L9 AND L5

=> s 19 and 16

L14 3 L9 AND L6

=> s 19 and 17

L15 0 L9 AND L7

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L1 0 S 345/127/CLAS

L2 235 S 345/127/CCLS

L3 53 S 345/130/CCLS

L4 173 S 345/132/CCLS

L5 7 S L2 AND L3

L6 24 S L2 AND L4

L7 7 S L3 AND L4

L8 36833 S LOW RESOLUTION OR VIDEO SIGNAL

L9 92 S LOW RESOLUTION DISPLAY

L10 4 S L2 AND L9

L11 0 S L9 AND L3

L12 12 S L9 AND L4

L13 0 S L9 AND L5

L14 3 S L9 AND L6

L15 0 S L9 AND L7

=> s 19 and 345/clas

19468 345/CLAS

L16 46 L9 AND 345/CLAS

=> d 116 1-

1. 5,844,545, Dec. 1, 1998, Image display apparatus capable of combining image displayed with high resolution and image displayed with low resolution; Katsunori Suzuki, et al., 345/156, 112, 146, 163 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,831,614, Nov. 3, 1998, X-Y viewport scroll using location of display with respect to a point; Bruce Tognazzini, et al., 345/341, 121, 123, 156 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,805,148, Sep. 8, 1998, Multistandard video and graphics, high definition display system and method; Kumar B. Swamy, et al., 345/509, 508 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 5,764,232, Jun. 9, 1998, Three-dimensional simulator apparatus and image synthesis method; Satoru Oouchi, 345/419 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,710,880, Jan. 20, 1998, Method and system for creating a graphic image with geometric descriptors; Virginia E. Howlett, et al.,

6. 5,696,531, Dec. 9, 1997, Image display apparatus capable of combining image displayed with high resolution and image displayed with low resolution; Katsunori Suzuki, et al., 345/132, 147, 202 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 5,684,510, Nov. 4, 1997, Method of font rendering employing grayscale processing of grid fitted fonts; Lenox H. Brassell, et al., 345/443, 136, 468 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 5,663,772, Sep. 2, 1997, Gray-level image processing with weighting factors to reduce flicker; Hirotooshi Uehara, et al., 348/671; 345/147; 358/458; 382/162 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 5,612,715, Mar. 18, 1997, System and method for dynamically adjusting display resolution of computer generated displays; Nobuo Karaki, et al., 345/132, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 5,610,630, Mar. 11, 1997, Graphic display control system; Hiroshi Nakamura, et al., 345/340, 508 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

11. 5,600,347, Feb. 4, 1997, Horizontal image expansion system for flat panel displays; Stephen P. Thompson, et al., 345/127, 132 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 5,594,473, Jan. 14, 1997, Personal computer apparatus for holding and modifying video output signals; Jay G. Miner, et al., 345/199, 186 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 5,559,530, Sep. 24, 1996, Image data processing apparatus; Haruo Yamashita, et al., 345/136, 23, 509; 382/205 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

14. 5,532,716, Jul. 2, 1996, Resolution conversion system; Yoshinobu Sano, 345/132, 127 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 5,528,740, Jun. 18, 1996, Conversion of higher resolution images for display on a lower-resolution display device; Timothy J. Hill, et al., 345/428; 382/232, 233 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 5,459,484, Oct. 17, 1995, Display control system and method of using same; Hung Nguyen, 345/129, 127 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 5,402,149, Mar. 28, 1995, Matrix display apparatus, method and circuit for driving same and computer having same; Atsuhiko Amagami, et al., 345/132, 55, 100 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 5,307,055, Apr. 26, 1994, Display control device incorporating an auxiliary display; Herbert B. Baskin, et al., 345/1; 340/825.17; 348/734; 434/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 5,303,334, Apr. 12, 1994, System for generating a rasterized graphic image; Douglas E. Snyder, et al., 395/109; 345/429, 430, 435; 358/298 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

20. 5,278,678, Jan. 11, 1994, Color table display for interpolated color and anti-aliasing; Steven J. Harrington, 358/518; 345/149; 358/525, 534 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

21. 5,276,788, Jan. 4, 1994, Video image creation systems; Alan L. Stapleton, 345/439, 501, 508 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 5,272,469, Dec. 21, 1993, Process for mapping high resolution data into a lower resolution depiction; Kazem Memarzadeh, 345/173, 156

[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

23. 5,103,499, Apr. 7, 1992, Beam synchronized coprocessor; Jay G. Miner, et al., 345/503, 509, 511 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
24. 5,099,435, Mar. 24, 1992, Method and apparatus for conversion of outline characters to bitmap characters; John S. Collins, et al., 345/469, 170, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
25. 5,065,346, Nov. 12, 1991, Method and apparatus for employing a buffer memory to allow low resolution video data to be simultaneously displayed in window fashion with high resolution video data; Toshihiko Kawai, et al., 345/428, 115, 132; 348/552 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
26. 5,036,317, Jul. 30, 1991, Flat panel apparatus for addressing optical data storage locations; Thomas S. Buzak, 345/74, 204; 349/31; 365/112, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
27. 5,029,107, Jul. 2, 1991, Apparatus and accompanying method for converting a bit mapped monochromatic image to a grey scale image using table look up operations; Jack C. Lee, 345/431, 132, 149 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
28. 4,975,636, Dec. 4, 1990, Method and apparatus for selecting and displaying a high resolution window from a main display; Patricia A. Desautels, 324/121R; 345/132, 138; 702/67 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
29. 4,959,801, Sep. 25, 1990, Outline-to-bitmap character generator; Philip G. Apley, et al., 345/469, 128, 144, 170 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
30. 4,931,956, Jun. 5, 1990, Video image creation systems; Alan L. Stapleton, 345/428, 173, 431 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
31. 4,907,282, Mar. 6, 1990, Method and apparatus for constructing, storing and displaying characters; Joseph P. Daly, et al., 382/242; 345/128, 144, 147, 150, 471 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
32. 4,888,583, Dec. 19, 1989, Method and apparatus for rendering an image from data arranged in a constructive solid geometry format; Terry J. Ligocki, et al., 345/420, 421, 423, 424 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
33. 4,874,164, Oct. 17, 1989, Personal computer apparatus for block transfer of bit-mapped image data; Jay G. Miner, et al., 345/509, 510 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
34. 4,864,538, Sep. 5, 1989, Method and apparatus for addressing optical data storage locations; Thomas S. Buzak, 365/128; 345/87; 365/112, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
35. 4,851,834, Jul. 25, 1989, Multiport memory and source arrangement for pixel information; Thomas C. Stockebrand, et al., 345/509, 191, 198 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
36. 4,851,826, Jul. 25, 1989, Computer video demultiplexer; Hedley C. Davis, 345/132, 127 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
37. 4,827,404, May 2, 1989, Method and system for computer programming; David R. Barstow, et al., 395/500; 345/952; 364/188, 192, 232.3, 236.8, 242.4, 254, 254.5, 280, 280.4, 280.7, 286, 286.3, DIG.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
38. 4,785,391, Nov. 15, 1988, Automated bitmap character generation from outlines; Phillip G. Apley, et al., 345/469, 128, 144,

170, 428, 439, 4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

39. 4,771,279, Sep. 13, 1988, Dual clock shift register; Marc R. Hannah, 345/197, 132; 377/54, 67 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

40. 4,672,444, Jun. 9, 1987, Method for transmitting a high-resolution image over a narrow-band communication channel; James R. Bergen, et al., 348/441; 315/378; 345/132; 348/384 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

41. 4,633,436, Dec. 30, 1986, Real-time rub-out erase for an electronic handwriting facility; Gregory A. Flurry, 345/179, 146; 364/927.1, 927.2, 927.61, 927.66, 933.8, 936.1, 943, 943.1, 948.11, 948.2, 949.3, DIG.2; 434/162 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

42. 4,590,464, May 20, 1986, Display apparatus using dot matrixes; Mamoru Imaizumi, et al., 345/172, 141, 507 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

43. 4,556,878, Dec. 3, 1985, Display of graphics using a non-all points addressable display; Jerold D. Dwire, et al., 345/121, 133, 140 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

44. 4,533,909, Aug. 6, 1985, Computer with color display; Wendell B. Sander, 345/150, 147, 192 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

45. 4,439,762, Mar. 27, 1984, Graphics memory expansion system; James G. Van Vliet, et al., 345/508, 132 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

46. 4,237,459, Dec. 2, 1980, Visual display with illuminable elements arranged in vertically aligned sections; James Cordova, 345/59, 75 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 09:51:29 ON 09 DEC 1998)

L1 0 S 345/127/CLAS
L2 235 S 345/127/CCLS
L3 53 S 345/130/CCLS
L4 173 S 345/132/CCLS
L5 7 S L2 AND L3
L6 24 S L2 AND L4
L7 7 S L3 AND L4
L8 36833 S LOW RESOLUTION OR VIDEO SIGNAL
L9 92 S LOW RESOLUTION DISPLAY
L10 4 S L2 AND L9
L11 0 S L9 AND L3
L12 12 S L9 AND L4
L13 0 S L9 AND L5
L14 3 S L9 AND L6
L15 0 S L9 AND L7
L16 46 S L9 AND 345/CLAS

#	Patent	Source	Flag	Issue Date	Pages	Current Original Classif	Retrieval Classif	Current Cross Reference
1	5,721,565	U	T	02/24/1998	21	345/127		345/132
2	5,682,181	U	S	10/28/1997	41	345/158		345/9
3	5,646,644	U	T	07/08/1997	17	345/100		345/87 ...
4	5,555,002	U	S	09/10/1996	13	345/121		345/127
5	5,552,801	U	S	09/03/1996	18	345/100		345/87 ...
6	5,510,861	U	S	04/23/1996	13	353/119		353/38 ...
7	5,483,382	U	S	01/09/1996	18	359/786		359/716
8	5,459,484	U	T	10/17/1995	14	345/129		345/127
9	5,043,811	U	S	08/27/1991	40	348/458		348/565

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* W E L C O M E T O T H E *
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=> s low resolution or video signal

1109689 LOW
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4735 LOW RESOLUTION
(LOW(W) RESOLUTION)
94043 VIDEO
590599 SIGNAL
32851 VIDEO SIGNAL
(VIDEO(W) SIGNAL)
L8 36833 LOW RESOLUTION OR VIDEO SIGNAL

=> s low resolution display

1109689 LOW
113650 RESOLUTION
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(LOW(W) RESOLUTION(W) DISPLAY)

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19468 345/CLAS

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1. 5,844,545, Dec. 1, 1998, Image display apparatus capable of combining image displayed with high resolution and image displayed with low resolution; Katsunori Suzuki, et al., 345/156, 112, 146, 163 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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15. 5,528,740, Jun. 18, 1996, Conversion of higher resolution images for display on a lower-resolution display device; Timothy J. Hill, et al., 345/428; 382/232, 233 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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18. 5,307,055, Apr. 26, 1994, Display control device incorporating an auxiliary display; Herbert B. Baskin, et al., 345/1; 340/825.17; 348/734; 434/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 5,303,334, Apr. 12, 1994, System for generating a rasterized graphic image; Douglas E. Snyder, et al., 395/109; 345/429, 430, 435; 358/298 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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24. 5,099,435, Mar. 24, 1992, Method and apparatus for conversion of outline characters to bitmap characters; John S. Collins, et al., 345/469, 170, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 09:51:29 ON 09 DEC 1998)

L1	0 S 345/127/CLAS
L2	235 S 345/127/CCLS
L3	53 S 345/130/CCLS
L4	173 S 345/132/CCLS
L5	7 S L2 AND L3
L6	24 S L2 AND L4
L7	7 S L3 AND L4
L8	36833 S LOW RESOLUTION OR VIDEO SIGNAL
L9	92 S LOW RESOLUTION DISPLAY
L10	4 S L2 AND L9
L11	0 S L9 AND L3
L12	12 S L9 AND L4
L13	0 S L9 AND L5
L14	3 S L9 AND L6
L15	0 S L9 AND L7
L16	46 S L9 AND 345/CLAS

#	Patent	Source	Flag	Issue Date	Pages	Current Original Classif	Retrieval Classif	Current Cross Reference
1	5,721,565	U	T	02/24/1998	21	345/127		345/132
2	5,682,181	U	S	10/28/1997	41	345/158		345/9
3	5,646,644	U	T	07/08/1997	17	345/100		345/87 ...
4	5,555,002	U	S	09/10/1996	13	345/121		345/127
5	5,552,801	U	S	09/03/1996	18	345/100		345/87 ...
6	5,510,861	U	S	04/23/1996	13	353/119		353/38 ...
7	5,483,382	U	S	01/09/1996	18	359/786		359/716
8	5,459,484	U	T	10/17/1995	14	345/129		345/127
9	5,043,811	U	S	08/27/1991	40	348/458		348/565

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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 16:43:09 ON 09 DEC 1998)

L1 0 S 5406308
L2 1 S 5406308/PN
L3 88961 S SERIAL
L4 0 S L1 AND L2
L5 152455 S ANALOG
L6 0 S L1 AND L5
L7 11579 S SERIAL (2W) PARALLEL
L8 0 S L1 AND L7
L9 1 S 5696531/PN
L10 0 S L7 AND L9
L11 1 S 5283561/PN
L12 0 S L7 AND L11
L13 1 S 5065346/PN
L14 1 S L7 AND L13
L15 64358 S ANALOG (2W) DIGITAL
L16 0 S L15 AND L13
L17 1 S 4851826/PN
L18 1 S L7 AND L17
L19 0 S L17 AND L15
L20 1 S 4771279/PN
L21 0 S L15 AND L7 AND L20
L22 2863 S L15 AND L7
L23 0 S 4672444/PN AND L22
L24 0 S L22 AND 4975636/PN
L25 0 S 5600347/PN AND L22
L26 0 S L22 AND 5696531/PN
L27 0 S 5612715/PN AND L22
L28 0 S 5646644/PN AND L22
L29 0 S 5841430/PN AND L22
L30 136 S L22 AND 345/CLAS
L31 5632 S L22 AND ~~RESOLUTION~~ OR LOW RESOLUTION
L32 79 S L31 AND L30
L33 47 S L32 AND VIDEO SIGNAL
L34 14 S RGB AND L33

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4851826 132

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1. 5,585,846, Dec. 17, 1996, Image signal processing circuit in a digital camera having gain and gamma control; Sung-Hun Kim, 348/254, 255, 674 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
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5. 4,175,860, Nov. 27, 1979, Dual resolution method and apparatus for use in automated classification of pap smear and other samples; James W. Bacus, 356/39 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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US PAT NO: 5,585,846 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 1 of 5

ABSTRACT:

A . . . based on the output of one of a m-bit output of an AGC/gamma controller and a m-bit output of an A/D **converter**. The AGC/gamma controller receives an n-bit clamped image signal from a clamper, while the m-bit A/D **converter** receives an analog input. This selection operation minimizes the need for a high-resolution A/D **converter**.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(4)

Conventional . . . a larger dynamic range, to perform gain and gamma control, than that needed for subsequent processing. Thus, a high resolution A/D **converter** is required to output a sufficient number of bits to secure the dynamic range, even though fewer bits are needed.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(5)

In many circumstances, the cost of an overall system increases as the number of bits processed by the A/D **converter** increases. For instance, some conventional digital cameras use extremely costly high-resolution A/D converters. Thus, less costly components can be used, if the resolution of the A/D **converter** is decreased. Divergently, in other circumstances, the cost of an overall system decreases as the number of bits processed by the A/D **converter** increases. Thus, a

less costly system is achieved when using a lower resolution A/D converter.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

It . . . an object of the present invention to provide an image signal processing circuit which allows a user to select between low-resolution and high-resolution A/D converters.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(10)

In . . . above-referenced objects, the present invention comprises means for performing AGC/gamma control based on an analog image signal and a first A/D converter to convert an image signal output by the AGC/gamma controller to a m-bit digital signal. The invention also comprises a second A/D converter for converting an image signal to a digital signal, means for clamping the digital signal and means for performing AGC/gamma. . .

US PAT NO: 5,119,077 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 2 of 5

DETDESC:

DETD(4)

The . . . paths and sixteen bit address paths. Microcontroller 16 contains a central processing unit (CPU), input/output ports, one analog to digital (A/D) converter, one serial communications interface, 8K bytes of Read Only Memory (ROM), 512 bytes of electrically erasable programmable memory (EEPROM), 256. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(26)

Other . . . that "negative" movements (-X and/or -Y) would result in sequences that take the following form: normal resolution, low resolution, very low resolution, very high resolution, etc. Furthermore, the operational sequence is not limited to the adjustments previously stated. Theoretically, an infinite number of adjustments are. . .

US PAT NO: 4,856,893 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 3 of 5

DETDESC:

DETD(16)

The output of filter 62 is connected to an fm demodulator 64, whose output is connected to an A/D converter 66. The A/D 66 converts the analog data to a digital signal, which is applied to an input terminal or. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(17)

In . . . can be monitored by the computer 39. The resulting Doppler shift is integrated in the computer and combined with the low resolution and high resolution range data to provide digital output information at a terminal 68. Software for accomplishing this is

not described because it. . .

US PAT NO: 4,750,211 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 4 of 5

SUMMARY:

BSUM(20)

The . . . scanner or other input transducer for reaching the photographic record. The latter practice generally employs a scanning element with both **low resolution** and **high resolution**. Where two such scanners are used, the operations can overlap to yield advantages in operating time. In both noted embodiments, . . .

DETDESC:

DETD(5)

With . . . wheel 26 passes to the transducing array 28 different wavelength components of this line segment in controlled selected succession. The A/D **converter** 38 accordingly applies to the processing section 14 digital signals responsive to each line segment of the transparency and further. . .

US PAT NO: 4,175,860 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L9: 5 of 5

DETDESC:

DETD(6)

The . . . appears on line 34 which extends to an analog-to-digital converter 36 and a video monitor 38. The output of the A/D **converter** 36 is on line 40 which extends to measurement and logic circuitry 42. A dark cell locator and coordinate calculator. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(8)

While . . . to provide electrical signals that are representative of the image that is received and which is thereafter digitized by the A/D **converter** 52 and analyzed by the logic circuitry 56, it should be appreciated that the high resolution image may be projected. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(9)

With . . . problem cell under the objective 12 and a high resolution scene is shown by the video monitor 38 and the A/D **converter** provides a 100.times.100 pixel digital scene that is written into memory of and associated with the circuitry 56. The scene. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(11)

The . . . signal representative of each scene that is received through the color wheel and the resulting signal is applied to the A/D **converter** 36 and then to the analysis and measurement logic circuitry 42 which, as is shown in FIG. 4, performs three. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(13)

With . . . high resolution image that is projected to the vidicon camera 24 which provides electrical signals which are digitized by the A/D converter 52 for use by the analysis from classification logic 56. This high resolution scene is measured to find the boundary.

CLAIMS:

CLMS(2)

2. A method in accordance with claim 1 including the step of digitizing said **low resolution** and **high resolution** images into scenes of substantially equal size.

CLAIMS:

CLMS(5)

5. An apparatus in accordance with claim 4 including means for digitizing said **low resolution** and **high resolution** images into scenes of substantially equal size.

#	Patent	Source	Reg	Issue Date	Pages	Current Original Classif	Retrieval Classif	Current Cross Reference
1	5,793,414	U	S	08/11/1998	7	348/13		348/8 ...
2	5,477,397	U	S	12/19/1995	17	386/123		348/390 ...
3	5,191,416	U	T	03/02/1993	18	348/459		
4	5,010,419	U	S	04/23/1991	16	386/107		348/384 ...
5	4,866,520	U	T	09/12/1989	16	348/441		345/136
6	4,727,423	U	S	02/23/1988	8	348/718		345/510 ...
7	4,701,800	U	S	10/20/1987	12	386/84		348/441 ...

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